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President Attends Tito's Funeral, Meets Foreign Leaders

President Kim Il Sung, leading the DPRK state and party delegation, attended the President Tito's funeral ceremony on May 8 in Belgrade. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung arrived in Belgrade on May 7 and attended the funeral of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito on May 8, accompanied by O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (the WPK) and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK; and Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Chu Chang Jun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Yugoslavia, a KCNA special correspondent reported from Belgrade.

Hundreds of thousands of citizens were standing in rows along the 4 kilometer route from the building of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly where the bier of President Tito was lying in state to the tomb by the "25 May" Museum to pay their last respects to the President.

The funeral was attended by state and party delegations from over 100 countries including delegations of over 30 countries led by their heads of state, and delegates of liberation struggle organisations and international organisations.

Guided by Milojko Drulovic, Executive Secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (the CC of the LCY), President Kim Il Sung arrived at the place of the funeral ceremony and shook hands with heads of state of various countries.

After Stevan Doronjski, Presidency Presiding Member of the CC of the LCY, delivered the eulogy, the gun carriage carrying the coffin slowly moved to the tomb.

When the gun carriage approached, President Kim Il Sung, together with heads of state of various countries, paid respects to President Tito.

After Lazar Koliesvski, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, made a farewell address, the coffin of the deceased was lowered into the tomb amid artillery salutes.

President Kim Il Sung, together with heads of state of various countries, walked by the tomb of President Tito and paid a final tribute to him with deep grief.

On the afternoon of May 8, President Kim Il Sung met Lazar Koliesvski, President of the Presidency of the SFRY, and Stevan Doronjski, Presidency Presiding Member of the CC of the LCY.

Present on the occasion were O Jin U, Kim Yong Nam and Ho Dam.

Also on hand were Stane Dolanc, Member of the Presidency of the CC of the LCY; Milojko Drulovic, Executive Secretary of the Presidency of the CC of the LCY; Josip Vrbovec, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY.

President Kim Il Sung expressed deep condolences once again to the leading cadres of Yugoslavia on the death of President Tito and had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The leading cadres of Yugoslavia expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il Sung for his visiting their country at a moment when the party and people of Yugoslavia were overwhelmed with grief over the loss of their leader.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, President Kim Il Sung met on May 7, 8 and 9 heads of state of various countries, together with O Jin U, Kim Yong Nam and Ho Dam, and conversed with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

They include: L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Zia-Ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Kenneth David Kaunda, Chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and President of the Republic of Zambia; Robert G. Mugabe, Chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; and Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Vice-President of the State Council and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

President Kim Il Sung left Belgrade on May 9 for Romania.

Students-Riot Police Battles Rock Seoul; Journalists Demand Free Press

(See related stories and photos on pages 2 and 3.)

Since the beginning of May, in south Korea the anti-*yusin* democratic struggles have been expanding day by day, involving a large number of students, workers, professors, democrats and journalists.

The number of universities and students involved are respectively 23 and some 106,000 during the period from May 1 to May 7 alone. The scene of action is moving from campus to the streets. The slogans are changing from "campus democratization," and "ouster of government-patronized professors" to "the immediate abolition of martial law," "the resignation of *yusin* remnants," furthermore "the resignation of Sin Hyon Hwak, Chon Du Hwan and Choi Gyu Ha."

The students, now aware that the "slow democratization" advocated by the ruling circles is false, have taken massive actions for true democratization.

Fearing the powerful anti-*yusin* and anti-"government" struggle, the ruling circles already made public "resolute measures" at the "martial law command" and at the "ministry of home affairs."

In Seoul 10,000 students gathered on the campus of Koryo University and announced they would defy the midnight curfew and hold torchlit rallies for three days to demand the lifting of martial law.

About 4,000 students at Seoul National University, 1,000 at Chunganag University and 800 at Sung Kyun Kwan University held rallies on campus throughout May 13 according to students sources.

The violence defied an appeal from Minister of Education Ms Kim Ok Gil last on May 10 that restraint should be exercised while President Choi Gyu Ha was absent on state visits to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Riot policemen kick demonstrating students of Yonsei University in Seoul on May 13. Some 4,000 students waged anti-government demonstrations demanding the abolition of martial law. A total of 10,000 students gathered on the campus of Koryo University and announced they would defy the midnight curfew and hold torchlit rallies for three days to demand the lifting of martial law.

Clashes with Riot Police

Outside Yonsei University in Seoul about 3,000 students demanding democratic reforms clashed with baton-wielding police until driven into the university grounds by tear gas.

Police detained 55 students in widespread student-police clashes on May 13 in which 25 students and three policemen were injured, according to students sources.

There were demonstrations for the lifting of the martial law and a speedy return to full democracy at 27 universities during the day, most of them peaceful, according to students sources.

About 500 steel-helmeted riot police, after failing to subdue the Yonsei students with baton charges, finally dispersed them with tear gas. There were no serious injuries, according to eyewitnesses.

The students, mainly from Yonsei University but including undergraduates from Ehwa Women's University, finally fled to the sanctuary of the university grounds with streaming tears and coughing.

The street demonstration surprised the university and law enforcement authorities as student leaders from 26 universities announced only on May 12 their intention to keep protest rallies peaceful and confined to campuses.

Unconfirmed reports from students sources said the Yonsei students were angered at rumors of arrests of their colleagues and show of military force on May 12 night when 10 tanks and 10 armored personnel carriers were involved in an exercise after the midnight curfew on May 13.

All morning students taunted riot police backed by armored vehicles mounted with crowd dispersal water sets manning the gates of Yonsei University. Occasionally students tried to climb over the walls but were driven back by baton-wielding police.

While police attention was diverted small groups of Yonsei students swiched to Ehwa Women's University across the road. By mid-afternoon their numbers had risen to 4,000.

The students ran out of the gates in lines with linked arms chanting "We shall overcome" the 400 meters to the entrance of Yonsei University.

The outnumbered police withdrew letting the students still on the Yonsei campus join the demonstration. The combined student force headed for a railway tunnel leading to the town.

But police had stationed reinforcements just the other side and began spraying the students with tear gas from an armored riot vehicle.

The students replied with stones but were driven coughing and eyes streaming back into the university grounds where they continued to demonstrate.

About 100 Yonsei students went to nearby Sogang University to support a rally and about 500 students clashed with the police cordon there but were held, eyewitnesses said.

Student sources said there was a slight clash between riot police and about 600 students as the Agricultural College of Seoul National University at Suwon near Seoul.

Students Arrested

On May 7, the authorities arrested 149 students of Hankuk University for Foreign Studies, and on the morning of May 8 arrested some 500 students of Kuk Min University as they waged a demonstration.

On top of this, on the evening of May 9, 10,000 troops were massed in the suburbs of Seoul for a bloody involvement.

The authorities on May 10 decided to order the schools closed if needed but this met a strong opposition of the students. Students representative of 23 universities gathered at Koryo University and discussed measures from the night of May 9 to the early morning of May 10. At 3 a.m. on May 10, they made public a joint statement on the political situation at the Students Hall of Koryo University and declared to continue the students' struggle.

The students representatives also adopted a ten-point resolution, demanding the abolition of "martial law", resignation of Sin Hyon Hwak and Chon Du Hwan, guarantee of three labour rights and democratization of government-patronized "agricultural cooperative associations."

On May 9, Kim Yong Sam, president of the south Korean No. 1 opposition party, the New Democratic Party, demanded the following points at a press conference: (1) immediate abolition of "martial law," (2) acceleration of "constitutional revision" and holding within this year of presidential election and national assembly and (3) opposed any form of suppression against campus.

Professors

Professors rose in a struggle at Yonsei University, Hankuk University for Foreign Studies, Ehwa Women's University, Sukmyung Women's University, Hankuk Theological Seminary College, Kon Kuk University and Dongkuk University.

On May 7, some 500 professors at Yonsei University including the president of the university held a professors' conference and issued a 5-point declaration of professors, Five-points are as follows:

"Martial law should be abolished immediately"; "Democratization process which the people demand should be immediately realized"; "Freedom of the press and interests of the workers should be respected in any case"; "We demand the immediate rehabilitation of professors and students who are still out of campus" ; and "Collective military training should be abolished."

Meanwhile, professors at Hankuk University for Foreign Studies issued a statement on the political situation and demanded the abolition of "emergency martial law."

On May 8, some 300 professors at Ehwa Women's University held a facultywide meeting and adopted a declaration demanding democracy. The professors called the abolition of "emergency martial law" and the guarantee of freedom of press and speech.

On the same day, 110 professors at Sukmyung Women's University adopted a 4-point resolution which made clear the stand of professors on recent political situation and campus movement.

On May 9 professors at "Hankuk Theological Seminary College" demanded the immediate abolition of "martial law" in its 5-point resolution, saying that the authorities should listen to the voices of students.

On May 10, more than 200 professors at Dongkuk University made public a declaration demanding that the authorities should take sincere and responsible measure on the campus problems and political schedule.

Professors at Kongkuk University issued on the same day a 4-point declaration on the political situation and stressed "democratization of society and campus is the mission of the time" and claimed "all the people should take part in the carrying out of this historical mission."

Students

On May 7, more than 15,000 students of 7 universities in Seoul and Inchon waged mass rallies and demonstrations demanding the abolition of "martial law," resignation of "*yusin* remnants" and immediate democracy.

8,000 Yonsei University students, waged an anti-government rally and demonstration on May 6 and 7 and demanded the abolition of "martial law" and immediate democracy.

They went into street demonstrations, upholding the banner reading "All the Intelligentsia Should Join the Ranks for Democratization." The armed police tried to prevent this, but they fought the riot police.

During the same two days, Dongkuk University students, numbering 2,000, waged a powerful struggle on May 6 and 7.

From May 7 to 8 the struggle involved more than 1,000 students of Hankuk University for Foreign Studies, 1,500 students of Sukmyung Women's University, and 500 Kuk Min University students.

1,000 students of Hankuk University for Foreign Studies held a "free discussion meeting on political situation," on the morning of May 7 and strongly demanded the abolition of "martial law." This was followed by an over-night sit-in.

At about 9 p.m. more than 800 of them went out to the streets, from the back gate evading the cordon of armed police.

They marched to Chongryang-ri Station 1.5 km far away.

Meanwhile on May 8, 500 students of Kuk Min University waged a rally and street demonstration.

On the same day 1,500 students of Sukmyung Women's University held an anti-government rally on campus demanding the abolition of "martial law."

On May 9 the engineering college and fine arts college of Seoul National University held a discussion meeting on the political situation overnight and on May 10 adopted a declaration demanding the abolition of "emergency martial law."

Some 1,000 students of Dan Kuk University waged a overnight sit-in and at 10 a.m. of May 10 held a general meeting of students.

Some 2,000 students of Yonsei University had waged sit-in on May 10 and adopted 5-point resolution.

Journalists

More than 250 journalists and staff member of the "Chungang Ilbo", an evening paper, demanded the freedom of the press, protesting against the May 6 mob violence against a journalist of the paper.

On the evening of May 6, a journalist was illegally taken to and assaulted on charges that he took a picture of the scene in which investigators of the "martial law" authorities were taking miners suspected as leaders of a riot in the Tongwon Coal Mine.

The "Chungang Ilbo" decided to print truth of the incident on the May 7 issue of the paper, but the "martial law" authorities eliminated the article.

In a protest against this action, the May 7 issue of the "Chungang Ilbo" was published with the eliminated part as it was.

On the same day more than 250 journalists and staff members of the paper held a general meeting to demand the freedom of the press and made public a declaration for the movement of realizing the free press, and staged a overnight sit-in. They demanded the abolition of "martial law." On May 7 the "journalists association of Korea" sent a protest letter to the "martial law commander."

KOREA FOCUS

Ill-fated Choi Gyu Ha Trip to Mideast

It is a common ritual for any new south Korean ruler to fly to Washington immediately after his takeover. The visit is intended to win American confidence and familiarize oneself with American policy objectives.

However, so far, the new south Korean chief executive Choi Gyu Ha has not visited Washington, but he was traveling to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. He was reported to have talks with the leaders of the two countries where they had exchanges of view on the long-term oil supply to south Korea, a possible south Korean participation in the economic projects in the two countries and diplomatic cooperative relations between them and south Korea.

It seems puzzling in one respect, but the Choi trip is in compliance with the will of the Americans. Middle East was described as an area of vital interest to the United States in the 1980 State of the Union Message of President Carter. Carter announced a possible use of military force in defense of that area. The ill-fated rescue operation in Iran which carried a strong risk of provoking war was part of this Mideast strategy of the United States.

The Carter policy to Middle East has struck snags on all sides. None of his campaign promises have been kept, which has confronted him with harsh public outcries. A stunning foreign policy conduct is his main instrument whereby to appease the public. His popularity ratings rose when Carter managed to go between Israel and Egypt and as his tough big-power policy actions were taken over the Russian presence in Afghanistan. Yet, his Mideast policy has been far from successful.

Carter has sent a number of high-placed officials to Mideast countries on one hand, and leaders of U.S. Iran and client states have been on similar missions to match the American policy conduct on the other. It is in this context that the trip of Choi Gyu Ha should be viewed.

Normally, foreign policy must have a long-range objective. Little is expected of Choi firstly because his term is 10 months and secondly because the political situation under him has become fluid. Nevertheless, compelling domestic and external reasons forced Choi to go abroad.

One is the urgency of contributing positively to the Mideast policy of the United States. Iran under the Shah had been trained by the United States as a gendarme in the region. This role of Iran was gone when the Iranian people won the revolution. To make up for the loss of Iran, the Carter Administration is trying to find a replacement. With the victory of the revolution in Iran, departure from the close association with the United States has started among Mideast countries which are closing their ranks as members of the nonalignment movement. Negotiations on the supply of oil are being used by the Americans to have third countries send their missions to those countries.

South Korea has a weak diplomatic basis in Africa and Mideast. It should be laid to its pro-Israeli policy in support of the anti-Arab, anti-Palestine and apartheid policies. The south Korean policy conduct has been dictated from Washington as its aim has been to stem the movement of the peoples to independence.

A total of 56 African and Mideast countries participated in the voting on the resolutions on Korea in November, 1975, of which 34 supported the pro-DPRK resolution and 12 voted for the pro-south Korean motion. Given this fact, it can easily be imagined that the current Mideast tour of Choi Gyu Ha is aimed at wooing the countries in the region in favor of the "two-Korea" policy.

In that region the United States is determined to split and pit Mideast countries and African countries against each other, while intensifying hostilities against Iran despite its crimes committed against the Iranian people. The ruling quarters of south Korea are a common enemy of the regional peoples, making Seoul disqualified for membership of either the Third World or the nonalignment movement. The south Koreans are in no position to become friends of the Arab and Palestine peoples.

Another objective of the Choi trip is to initiate economic cooperation. The south Korean economy is now in worst trouble, what with inflation, what with recession and foreign debts. The so-called "high growth" under the predecessor regime proved to be "a manipulated mathematical fiction" with no regard for the economic principles. Aware ahead of time of the imminency of the bankruptcy of the economy, the then dictator Pak Jung Hi replaced the Nam Dok Woo team with a new group led by Sin Hyon Hwak, namely a shift from the growth policy to the austerity policy. A castle built with rotten pillars on the sands is doomed to collapse.

According to an official announcement of Seoul, the first quarterly GNP recorded minus 1.7 percent growth, and the Bank of Korea on May 8 announced that the March indicator stood at 0.7 percent. This economic crisis has been provoked by domestic factors—campus unrest, labor disputes, political unrest, curtailed economic expansion and the jobless rate of 5.6 percent. A more serious factor is to be found in the overseas causes: the sharp hike in the prices of petroleum products, heavier debt servicing due to higher interest rates charged on international loans, and slowdown in overseas construction contracts. The higher-priced oil imports accounted for an increase of $3.5 billion in expenditures (over last year) and $800 million additionally needed to service the debts. Such increased expenditures represent nearly 40 percent of the state budget of Seoul for this year.

What is the worse, the oil reserve of south Korea is virtually nil. At the outset of this year, Seoul disclosed "a new energy supply project" which envisages the creation of the storages for 15 days supply of oil by the end of this year which are expected to store 60 days supply by 1984. With this in mind, Ryang Yun Se, Minister of Energy and Resources, made three trips to Middle East in three months of his inauguration, but without any significant progress. Frictions are developing between the local people and the south Koreans engaged in various projects because the latter are frequently in disregard of the local sentiments. Two weeks ago, the Government of Saudi Arabia suspended the Hyondai Construction Company from the country for two years and ordered it to pay a huge amount of fines.

The words "economic cooperation" sound agreeable, but the trip of Choi Gyu Ha is to beg for assistance. Such trip has no chance of success.

Yusin Forces Caught in Cross Fire of Student

On May 5 1,000 students of Koryo University, a prestigious private school in Seoul, waged an anti-"yusin" demonstration holding a slogan saying "Abolish martial law!" Students of this school are mainly from wealthy families.

Effigies of Choi Gyu Ha, Sin Hyon Hwak and Chon Du Hwan were burnt by over 8,000 students of Yonsei University, a leading private school of Seoul, on May 4. Sponsors of this school are parents and government officials, businessmen and military officers.

▲ 4,000 students of Yosei University staged an all-night sit-in in front of its central library through May 6 night. During the night students performed a revue, building a campfire.

◀ Koryo University students, numbering 2,000, staged a sit-in in front of the main gate of the school on May 3.

▶ On May 8 over 1,500 students of Sukmyung Women's University, a private school in Seoul, held students meeting in its front garden with riot police watching. They adopted a 4-point decision, declaring that campus clean-up could be born only in the clean-up of the society.

At Chon Buk University, a state-run university, in Chonju, N. Cholla Prov., 1,500 students, demanding democratization of campus, on May 2 clashed with riot police. They threw stones on the tear gas-firing police.

Left: On May 2 in Seoul, 2,000 odd students of Sung Kyun Kwan University, a private university, fought street-to-street battles with armed police with tear-gas bombs.

Right: An anti-martial law rally was held on May 3 at Seoul University, the first-rate national school of south Korea where students burnt writings of Pak Jong Hi in demand of the end of martial law.

Facts, Figures of Workers & Students in Action

WORKERS: over 18,700 (from the middle of April to May 10)

Causes: *back wages 560
*pay hikes 77
*closure of enterprises 25
*trade union issues 37
*fires and industrial accidents 17
others 84

Forms: *boycotts of work 35
*sit-downs 39
*demonstrations 9
*collective representations 726

(Sources: on the May 1 announcement of the Office of Labor Affairs)

Wages: average wages of 83 percent of miners: far below than the minimum living cost
average monthly wage: 155,700 won (approximately $264) at private coal mines
average minimum monthly living cost: 241,200 won (approximately $409)

Industrial Accidents: over 200 die every year
*247 dead, over 5,800 injured last year
*over 10 percent of miners catch the silicosis
*rate of accidents 5 or 6 times higher than that of Japan

(Sources: major south Korean dailies)

STUDENTS: over 85,270 (from April 1 to May 10) from 68 universities and colleges of 85

Demands: *the abolition of martial law
*the resignation of *yusin* remnant forces
*the prevention of the government-initiated constitutional revision
*the guarantee of the three rights of labor
*the resignation of pro-*yusin* incompetent presidents and professors
*the resignation of trustees and criticism of profit-making management of schools
*the self-government of campus, restoration of students' councils
*freedom of the press on campus

Forms: *on-campus rally, on-campus demonstration
*street demonstration
*all-night sit-ins
*street-to-street warfare-like battles with riot police

Use of Military Knowledge:
*wave after wave attacks on riot police
*each 100 is an operation unit
*task forces formed to carry rocks, water, staves, pipes
*medical first-aid teams formed
*inter-school operations coordinated nationwide

SCHOOLS INVOLVED IN STUDENTS CAMPAIGN

Students of 68 universities and colleges of 85 in south Korea are keeping up marathon anti-yusin and anti-martial law struggles from the beginning of the new school term in early March.
Follows a list of those universities and colleges. (as of May 8, 1980)

SEOUL
Seoul National Univ., Korye Univ., Yonsei Univ., Sung Kyun Kwan Univ., Ehwa Womans Univ., Sookmyung Women's Univ., Dongkuk Univ., Hanyang Univ., Chung-ang Univ., Kon Kuk Univ., Kyung Hee Univ., Hanok Univ., Hong-Ik Univ., Sejong Univ., Kook Jae College, Yudo College, Korean National College of Physical Education, Dongduk Women s College, Seoul Theological Seminary College, Myong Ji College, Seoul Art College, Hyoil Engineering College, Hankuk Theological Seminary College, Hankuk Univ. for Foreign Studies, Sangmuk College, Kwangwoon Institute of Technology, Kyunggi College, Hansong College, Kook Min Univ., Chong Theological College

PUSAN
Tong-A Univ., Pusan Univ., Pusan Fisheries College, Songji Industrial College

NORTH KYONGSANG PROV.
Kyelmyung Univ., Teungnan Univ., Songji College, Kumo Industrial College, Hankuk Social Service College, Teungnan Theological College, Kyonghee Univ.

SOUTH KYONGSANG PROV.
Kyongnam College, Ulsan Engineering College

NORTH CHOLLA PROV.
Chon Buk Univ., Won Kwang Univ., Chonju College, Chonju Kijon Women's College, Sohae Engineering College

SOUTH CHOLLA PROV.
Chonun Univ., Chonnam National Univ., Mokpo Marine College, Sunchon Engineering College, Iesuna Fisheries College

CHEJU PROV.
Cheju College

KYONGGI PROV.
Seha Univ., Inchon College, Hankuk Aviation College, Sinku College, Inchon Engineering College, Labour Engineering College, Kyonggi Nurseries College

KANGWON PROV. OF SOUTH
Songji College, Kang Won Univ.

NORTH CHUNGCHONG PROV.
Chung Buk National Univ., Chongju College

SOUTH CHUNGCHONG PROV.
Kongju Education College, Nonwon College, Taejong Health College

Struggles, Labor Strikes in Favor of Democracy

Photo: Over 7,000 Pitmen of the Tongwon coal mine, Sabok city, and their families were marching on the centre city on April 21, demanding a better working condition.

The Tongwon coal mine workers occupied the mine office and surrounding area on April 21. The miners corralled the wife of president of trade unions.

Over 150 female textile workers of the Pyonghwa Market, Seoul, went on a strike on April 7, demanding a hike in wages.

The executive members of the financing trade unions staged a sit-in strike on April 17, demanding 28.4 percent increase of their wages.

After rushing out into the streets, workers of the Tonguk Steel Corp., Pusan, South Kyongsang Prov., who armed with iron pipes and clubs, fight up against the riot police on April 25, demanding wage hikes.

Ex-KCIA Boss's Statement of Reasons of His Final Appeal

'Slaying Pak Is Exercise of Right Of Resistance'

(Continued from the previous issue)

WRONG REJECTION OF A JUSTIFIABLE ACT

The Fourth Reason for the Appeal

What is wrong about the original verdict is that it misinterpreted the right of resistance generally accepted in contemporary jurisprudence and a justifiable act recognized in Article 20 of the Criminal Code.

1. Omitted
2. Omitted
3. Omitted
4. Omitted
5. Omitted
6. The modern concept of the right of resistance may be defined as follows:

Firstly, the right of resistance should be accepted as a legitimate prerogative, irrespective of its provision in the Constitution of the given country. Many legal experts agree that in the absence of a statute law stipulation, statutory ground for the right of resistance should be sought in a double construction of the whole wording of the Constitution, the principle of popular sovereignty and the principle of human dignity and value.

Secondly, the right of resistance is justified only for the maintenance of liberal democracy and constitutional order and for the safeguarding of the fundmental human rights. Therefore, for their sabotage, this right cannot be invoked.

Thirdly, the right of resistance is a last resort to be used only when all the constitutional redresses are found ineffective. There is no need to use this right when either the Constitutional Committee or the judicial organs normally functions.

Fourthly, if the three afore-said conditions are met, the use of this power can be fully legal, be its form passive or active, violent or peaceful.

7. It is necessary to determine whether my act of killing President Pak Jung Hi might be justifiable as an exercise of the right of resistance on the grounds that there was no other way than removing the core of *yusin* responsible for the death of liberal democracy in order to resurrect liberal democracy. This issue depends on the clarification of the following points: firstly, whether my act led to the destruction of liberal democratic constitutional order and the fundamental human rights and whether my act resulted in the restoration of democratic order and the guarantee of human rights; and secondly, whether at the time of my act it was possible for any constitutional organ to stop the disruption of democratic order and the violation of human rights and whether such disorder and infringement was critical.

a. As discussed earlier, the Yusin Constitution, born of the illegal destruction of the Constitution of the Third Republic, contradicts the will of the people. This Constitution severely curbs the fundamental human rights and is an antithesis of liberal democratic order. It has objectively become clear that even those of the basic human rights guaranteed under the Yusin Constitution have thoroughly been repressed. Following the October 26 incident, the emergency decrees were lifted. Public debate, governmental and civilian, is under way nation-wide on the issues of the abolition of the Yusin Constitution and the adoption of a democratic one. By myself I brought down undemocratic order and the anti-human rights regime. What is resulting from my act is the revival of democratic constitutional order and the guarantee of human rights. This is only too apparent.

b. Omitted

8. Violent and active though my use of the right of resistance was, it was an extraordinary exercise of the prerogative in a rare way aimed at redressing the grievances.

In other words, as made clear in the sections dealing with the first reason for the appeal, when I reported to President Pak Jung Hi on October 17 that the people involved in the Pusan and Masan affairs were mostly adult citizens, not to mention unsophisticated students and that their action was in a form of civil disobedience to challenge the government, protest the skyrocketing prices and resist exorbitant taxes, and when I served notice that intelligence reports predict larger demonstrations would envelop the five major cities soon, President Pak replied: "I will order the troops to open fire on the demonstrators." Cha Chi Chol, chief of the Presidential bodyguards, repeatedly said, "It will be finished if one million or two million are killed by tanks." I was concerned that many patriotic people would lose their life as these people refused to soften their position. On October 26, one week later, I carried out the action now in question.

Given this circumstances, the exercise of the power of resistance cannot but be defined as a lofty use of the legitimate right made in accordance with a martyr-like resolution. It is from this viewpoint that the current constitutional debate is being organized, with much attention paid on the right of resistance.

9. Therefore, it is naturally imperative to discard the original decision which rejected not as a justifiable act under the Criminal Code the exercise of such right of resistance recognized in a democracy.

HEARING WITHOUT A DEFENCE COUNSEL VIOLATES THE LAW ON MILITARY TRIBUNALS

The 6th Reason for the Appeal

The original judgement court held its hearings without any defense counsel in violation of Articles 62 and 315 of the Law on the Military Tribunals. According to the two articles, a military tribunal case needs arguments and cannot begin without the attendance of a lawyer. On January 22, 1980, the original judgement court began its hearing without any of my lawyers attending.

The 7th Reason for the Appeal

The original judgement court violated a series of legal procedures in its examination of the case and illegally affected the content of its sentence.

JUDGES RECEIVED MEMOS OPENLY FROM OUTSIDE

The 8th Reason for the Appeal

The original decision court violated Article 102 of the Criminal Code and Article 28 of the Law on Military Tribunals, both stipulating for the independence of the court.

1. Omitted

2. A close look at the hearings of the first-instance court and the original judgement (second-instance) court proves that the independence of the court is denied.

a. The first-instance court tried to limit the testimonies and cross-examinations by speaking of repetition or "state secret" whenever I discussed the details of the logical inevitability of the incident and the motive of my action. When the examination dealt with the core of the incident, the hearing was closed to the public. Sometimes, I, the defendant, was ordered to leave the court room without any justifiable reason. Some sessions were held in the absence of me and my lawyers. The right of the defendant to defense was encroached.

b. This is enough to question the independence of the court and its freedom in deciding its sentence.

3. What startled me and my lawyers is the fact that numerous memos were passed over to judges through back doors in the midst of the hearings in the times of the first-instance and second-instance court were in session.

The memos arrived when a sharp confrontation developed between the lawyers and the prosecutors or the judges concerning the procedural matters or when cross-examinations of me or my replies reached the details of my motive behind the incident. Then immediately followed decisions on restricting the cross-examinations or on closing the hearings to the public, measures to the disadvantage of me.

Such is an indelible big disgrace unthinkable in a democratic court, a firm proof that all the unlawful acts of the courts were conducted by the judges never out of their conscience or convictions.

Under martial law the press is not allowed to report main parts of my testimonies regarding the motive of the incident and its objective, whereas newspapers and others gave special prominence of the allegations issued by the martial law command about my misdeeds.

4. Omitted

(To be continued)

Brief News From S. Korean Dailies

Three Major Oil Refineries Decreasing Their Daily Output from 560,000 Barrels to 430,000 Barrels; Petroleum Goods Shortage Feared

The Korea Oil Corporation, the Honam Refinery Co. and the Kyongin Energy Co. began to decrease sharply the output of petroleum products because their inventory of bunker C. oil grew. According to the refining industry on May 8, recently, the Korea Oil Corporation downed its daily amount of crude oil refined to 230,000 barrels from 270,000 barrels, the Honam Refinery Co. to 160,000 to 170,000 barrels from 230,000 barrels, and the Kyongin Energy Co. to 40,000 barrels from 60,000 barrels.

Such reduction may be partly attributed to a recession-induced slowdown in the consumption of oil but a chief reason is that Samsong, Kukche, Ssangryong and other trading firms have imported large quantities of foreign-made bunker C. oil cheaper than the domestically-produced oil and that the three refineries have no extra storage capability.

Samsong Mulsan Co. imported and sold to the Korean Electricity 250,000 barrels of Indonesian bunker C. oil and the Ssangryong Yanbae firm bought 60,000 tons of bunker C. oil from Iran for its own use.

The imported bunker C. oil is priced $180, while the locally produced bunker C. oil costs $223.

(*The Chosun Ilbo*, May 9, 1980)

Farmer's Income 28% of Japanese Level, 80% of Taiwanese Level

The average income of a farming household of pur country is one fifth of that of the Japanese counterpart and 80 percent of that of the Taiwanese level, it was learned on May 8.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the 1978 income of the farming household was $3,885, 20% of the Japanese corresponding figure of $25,700 and was 20 percent short of the Taiwanese level of $4,500.

The share of non-farming income in the total income of the farming household is 28.1 percent for Korea, 76.2 percent for Japan, 57 percent for Taiwan, and 55.1 percent for the United States.

By the 1977 standard, the daily wage for agricultural labor is $4.85 in Korea, $2.50 in Argentina, $4.20 in India, $3.39 in Mexico, $16 in Japan, $31 in West Germany, $28 in the United States and $23 in France.

The ratio of food expenditures in the cost of living (1976) is 54.1 percent for a Korean farming family, 32.4 percent for a Japanese family, 43.2 percent for a Greek, and 29.5 percent for Denmark.

The 1977 increase in the prices of foods (1970 as 100) was 206 for Korea, 110 for Japan, 82 for Canada and 67 for the United States.

The amount of protein taken a day by a farmer (1975-77) was 73 gram for Korea, 51 gram for the Philippine, 46 gram for Thailand, 43 gram for Indonesia, 106 for the United States, 86 gram for Japan and 88 gram for Australia.

(*The Chosun Ilbo*, May 9, 1980)

Corporation Taxes Collected Are 78% of Those of Last Year

It was disclosed that the payment of corporation taxes by manufacturing companies except for oil, construction and financing companies ran short of the level reached last year due to a deep recession.

According to the authorities concerned, as of last December, 19,200 odd companies reported their corporation taxes for 1979, amounting to 185.1 billion won, 78 percent of those collected last year.

By company, the top taxpayers are: the Korea Oil Corporation with 12 billion won (2nd place last year), Hyondae Construction with 10.1 billion won (last place last year) and the Honam Oil Refinery Co. with 9.95 billion won (8th place last year).

(*The Chosun Ilbo*, May 9, 1980)

GNP Shows Minus 1.7 % in 1st Quarter

Our country's GNP recorded minus 1.7 percent growth in the first quarter of this year due to the oil price hike-caused stagnation in the economy.

According to a report released on May 6 by the Bank of Korea, during the period reviewed, mining and industry, leaders of the high growth of the economy registered a growth of minus 1.6 percent, agriculture and fisheries minus 4.6 percent and the services minus 1.4 percent.

This minus growth is the first ever recorded since 1964, a good measure of the extent of the adverse effects of the oil price hike on the economic performance.

(*The Chung-Ang Ilbo*, May 7, 1980)

Our Textile Exports in Bad Shape; Outexported by Thailand, Indonesia Exports to Japan Declines 34 %

With the international competitiveness sapped, the export of textiles, a principal export item of our country, is now in bad shape. The overseas markets of our textile goods are being lost to Indonesia and Thailand.

During the first quarter of this year, the export of textiles showed a mere 2.6 percent increase and the textile export to Japan fell by a striking 34 percent. With few orders coming in, the prospects of the textile industry is bleak.

According to a disclosure made by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on May 7, this year's target of textile exports is $4.9 billion, 28 percent of the planned $17.5 billion exports of the country, but as of the end of March last, the export of textile was $996 million in value, 20.3 percent of the target.

Japan is a main market of Korean textiles. The export value for the first quarter is $216 million, down 34 percent from the corresponding figure of $337 million last year.

(*The Chung-Ang Ilbo*, May 7, 1980)

DPRK's Superstars Now Here for 2-Month Tour

Premiere of Pyongyang Art Troupe Held at NHK Hall with Audience of 7,000

A superstar-studded 37-member cultural mission from the State Pyongyang Art Troupe has begun its two-month performance tour of the islands of Japan from Hokkaido to Kyushu.

The visiting troupe comprises two People's Actor and Actress and five Merited Actors and Actresses. The State Pyongyang Art Troupe, formed in March, 1947, has extensively travelled throughout the world, winning high reputation.

The visit of the top entertainers from the DPRK is the third after the 1973 tour of the famed Mansudae Art Troupe and the 1978 performance of the Pyongyang Children's Art Troupe.

The two-month stay is at the invitation of the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association and supported by the Government of Tokyo and the Nippon Television Company (Channel 4).

The troupe arrived in Tokyo by air on May 1 and gave its premiere on May 7 at the NHK Hall, the reputed theatre of Japan. A capacity audience of some 7,000 people were enraptured by the superb performances.

On May 8 and 9, the troupe presented its performances at the Kanagawa Prefectural People's Hall and the Kawasaki Industrial Cultural Hall.

After the stay in Kanto areas, the superstars of Korea are travelling to Nagoya, Mie, Osaka, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka and then reverse the course back to Tokyo and the northern areas of the islands, Sendai and Hokkaido. Many of these days, they will give performances twice a day, afternoon and evening.

Musical experts of this country and the mass media are enthusiastic in praising the excellent performance of the Korean dancers, singers and musicians.

What are interesting about the visiting troupe is that most of its members were once farmers, workers and others, who were not given early musical education. A People's Actor Kim Taek Song is an internationally famous juggler who won numerous prizes in the international competitions.

▲The premiere of the Pyongyang Art Troupe given on May 7 at the NHK Hall, Tokyo, won high applause.

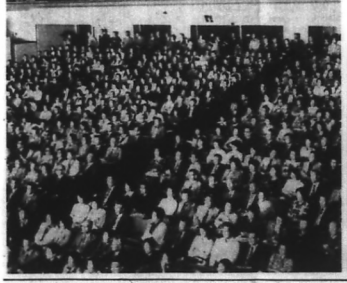
▼"Drum Dance" by "Merited Actress" Hong Jong Hwa

Folksong singer Kim Ok Son, "People's Actress", who was awarded gold medals at world art festivals

▲Magics by "People's Actor" Kim Taek Song, winner of many international prizes

▲Duet "love", a theme song from "The Tale of Chunhyang" by "Merited Actress" Choe Sam Suk and "Merited Actor Pang Pil Yon"

◀About 7,000 Japanese and Korean nationals here packed the NHK Hall to capacity and appraised the premiere.



▼Kayagum (national musical instrument) and solo by "Merited Actress" Kim Yong Dok

Is Three-Kingdom Unification True? (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The words "unification of the three kingdoms by Silla" are basically wrong. But we should understand that the use of this phrase is only for convenience' sake.

If our era is not a glorious one for us, isn't it better for us to have a glorious past, just as in the case of individuals. The following attitude is better in the description of our history than the attitude of giving prominence to Silla which lost part of its territory to China under the Tang dynasty —to stress the glorious feats achieved by Koguryo which defeated the armies of the Sui and Tang dynasties of China, then the powerful states in Asia, and expanded its power.

With this historical knowledge we may restore our national pride by overcoming the so-called "peninsular mentality," or pettiness, duplicity, etc, pointed out as a self-injuring attitude. We may have a superiority complex thinking that our country was once one of the big and strong states in Asia, having vast territory, though it is no longer such a country. It would not be harmful for the nation to have such an idea. On the contrary, the legacy we should obliterate is naturally the flunkyist idea of the Silla people.

In studying our national history, a Korean boy is shocked to learn the story that Queen Chindok of Silla was sent to China to serve a king of the Tang dynasty (written in *"Chi Tang-Taejungguang,"* poem to a Tang king from Queen Chindok). The poem disclosed disgraceful and shameful flunkyist mentality of the Silla people.

According to the *Samguk Yusa* (Memorabilia of Three Kingdoms), Queen Chindok the 23rd took the throne and composed a poem *Taejongjongka*. She weaved a silk fabrics and patterned with *Taejongka*. She sent this silk fabrics to the Tang king through her envoy.

Flunkyism of Silla Produces National Tragedy

It is not clear whether Queen Chindok acted in such a way, as she requested the Tang king to send his troops to Korea. Disclosed here are the particularly flunkyist nature and sycophantic idea of the Silla people. Their flunkyist pattern of thought and values are found in the fact that Silla conquered Koguryo and Paekche with the help of the Tang dynasty.

When Silla formed the so-called Silla-Tang combined forces, the history of Silla began to sink into the depths of tragedy. When Silla surrendered the vast territory of Koguryo to Tang, the sufferings of the Korean people began.

In the light of our long-cherished desire to reunify north and south Korea, what we should seriously think about is the steps Silla followed.

We should think of the following:

How much do our foreign policy and our national spirit differ from the flunkyist foreign policy and spirit of Silla? And how much does our nation have the desire for national reintegration and how much is our nation aware of this historical lesson? What factor is responsible for hindering the reunification of our country? What should we do and what should we not do for the reunification at the present moment?

From the tragic unification of the three kingdoms by Silla, we should find and stress a historical lesson on the question of national reintegration. **(Concluded)**

Korean Cultural History:

Culture in Three-Kingdom Period (14)

Sculptures of Three Kingdoms

(Continued from the previous issue)

Sculpture was developed in Koguryo from the early time. Among the sculptures were masks (a kind of Noh mask), stone lion (called Korean or Kara dog in Japan), Buddha images.

A stone lion at Moranbong, Pyongyang, is graceful, even after centuries of exposure to the weather.

A couple of sculptures gilt-bronze was recently discovered at the foot of Kuktobong, Mt. Taesongsan, Pyongyang. The engravings were in a small marble hole. Male engraving sits astraddle a lion with a spear in his hand. The spear head takes the shape of flame.

A couple of the engravings presumed to belong to the 4th-5th centuries A.D. are illustrative of Koguryo sculptures, less influenced by Buddhism. A figure sculpture believed to be of the same period was exhumed at Taedong tomb No. 8, Porim-ri, Kangso county, South Pyongan Province.

These pieces fully show the polished artistic abilities and the stout spirit of the Koguryo people.

Buddhism came to Koguryo in 372 A.D. Since then to the end of the 4th century many temples were established. From a small number of surviving Buddha images, some information is known the Buddhist art of Koguryo.

Among Buddha images there are the image of the Buddha surrounded by dharma and samgha, a gilt-bronze sculpture belonging to the mid-5th-6th centuries, the oldest one among Buddha images in the three-kingdom period. This Buddha image has a oval-faced with a mystic broad smile, clad in dignified deep plaited vestment.

The halo behind Buddha image has the form of a bow. On the both sides of the halo are statues of attendants.

This statue is one of representative of Buddha images those days. This Buddha image seems to be formalistic but has solemnity and sturdiness.

Some fragments of figurines (about 11 cm high) were excavated at a temple site near Mt. Mandok, Wonori, Pyongwon county, South Pyongan Province. They showed the hallmark of serious and stout Koguryo sculpture, while putting specificities of elegant and soft clay works.

Matrixes for figurines were discovered at Dong-dong, Pyongyang, suggesting a large number of matrixes were made around there.

A gilt-bronze seated Buddha image was unearthed from the ruins of a fire of an old temple, Pyonchon district, Pyongyang, as well as the prow-shaped halo. This Buddha image has elegant features, different than above-mentioned ones. This is another form of the Koguryo Buddha images.

Gilt Buddha image exhumed at Kuktobong, Mt. Taesongsan, Pyongyang

Sculpture was also developed in Paekche. A small number of Buddha images remain.

Buddhism was introduced in Paekche in 384 A.D. In 385, temples began to be constructed. This implies that every domain of art attained high degrees in Pkekche.

Paekche culture ripened from the latter period of the 6th century to the mid-7th century. Mementoes of this period indicate high-developed artistic levels attained in Paekche sculpture.

Since Paekche removed its capital to Puyo, its society developed. In these period Paekche had a great influence upon Japan. In 554, Paekche sent a large number of new cultural missions headed by experts to Japan.

In 557 artists making Buddha images and temples and in 558 a group consisted of architects, artists, craftsmen were dispatched to Japan. They included: Taeryang Mi Tae, artist making temples; Changdok Paekmae Sun (an expert on manufacturing metal objects of craftwork ornamenting the top of towers); Mana Mun Bi, Yong Kui Mun, Chon Kui Mun, Sokma Chae Mi (experts on tile production); Paek Ka, painter (according to *Nihon Shoki*, the Chronicles of Japan).

These Paekche scholars and technicians started the work of building the Asuka Temple (Houkoji Temple) in 588 and completed it in 596.

They made a direct contribution to the formation and development of "Asuka Culture" of Japan.

In the 6th century Paekche an administrative organ was in charge of highly-advanced art and technique. The field of art was divided into specialized divisions.

Paekche introduced a mask dance from Koguryo in the early period and developed it into its original form. The mask dance of Koguryo and Paekche was generally known to China. In 612, Mimaji of Paekche introduced this mask dance and its mask to Japan. The mask was an excellent sculpture. The content of the mask dance was witty and characters of dramatis personae were well figured. The dance was realistic and well composed.

The mask was made of wood or clay (a prototype of a mask was made of clay. Two or three of cloth were dyed by laquer and covered a clay-made prototype. After drying up, expression of the face was sculptured.) The mask was colored with various colors after giving the first coat by paste.

The masks were widely used for folk ceremonies and play of the people. **(To be continued)**

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Apr. 3

* Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, met DPRK ambassador to his country Li Jun Ok. The Prime Minister stressed that there would be no change in the stand of the party and government of Guyana supporting the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country independently and peacefully without outside interference.

Apr. 6

* Ahmad Khomeini, son of Ayatollah Imam Khomeini, the Islamic leader of Iran, met Cha Byong Ok, DPRK ambassador to Iran. Saying that he was very glad to note the favorable development of friendly relations between Iran and Korea, Ahmad Khomeini said that the Iranian people would in the future, too, as in the past, actively support the Korean people in their valiant struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Apr. 9

* A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization headed by F.A. Sviridov, its Deputy Director General, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Apr. 10

* DPRK ambassador to Syria Kim Ryong Ha paid a farewell call on Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Syrian president stressed that his country supported the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and would as ever stand firm on their side. **(KCNA)**

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